

A Collection of Examples

ILLUSTRATING

THE METRICAL LICENSES
OF VERGIL

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE Metrical Licenses of Vergil are sufficiently explained, perhaps, in the school editions and the school grammars. Teachers, however, frequently feel the need of a more copious collection of examples, drawn from Vergil exclusively, than these books afford, and such a collection with a few helps in the form of notes is all that this pamphlet pretends to furnish.

In the examples Ribbeck's text is followed strictly, even in orthography and punctuation, except that I have begun each sentence and verse with a capital letter. Teachers should turn to his last edition (Leipzig, 1894) for the explanation of unfamiliar readings. References are made to the school grammars with the usual abbreviations, and also to Müller's Greek and Roman Versification, translated by Platner (Boston, 1892), Gossrau's Aeneid (Leipzig, 1846) and Wagner's Vergil (Leipzig, 1830).

It should be understood that the marks of quantity in both examples and notes refer to syllables, not vowels.

No system has been followed in the arrangement of the several topics, but the indexes will enable the teacher to provide without trouble for the difficulties of each day's lesson.

These examples were collected in the first place for the Teachers' Class in the Summer School of the Indiana University.

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A COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES
ILLUSTRATING
THE METRICAL LICENSES OF VERGIL

I. THE VOWELS I AND U TREATED AS CONSONANTS.

A. 347 *c* (Synaeresis); B. 367 4; G. 723 (Hardening); H. 608 III. N. 2 (Synaeresis); Müller 31 (Synizesis).¹

I.

ābies:²

§ 1

Aen. II. 16: Aedificānt sectaque intēxunt ābiete³ cōstas

V. 663: Transtra per et remos et pictas ābiete puppis

VIII. 599: Inclūdere cavi et nigra nemus ābiete cingunt

IX. 674: Ābietibus iuvenēs patriis et montibus aequos

XI. 667: Adversī longa transverberat ābiete pectus

¹The use of the vowels I and U as consonants is included by most authorities (see references above) under the head of Synizesis, or Synaeresis, and these two words are used as synonyms. Synizesis should, however, be used of the slurring of two vowels, as *dēinde* (two syllables), *dēhinc* (one syllable), etc. Synaeresis is properly a contraction of two vowels with change of quantity, as *cōgō* (for *cōāgō*), etc. The consonant use of I and U differs from these in affecting the quantity of the preceding syllable. For this reason it is here treated apart from Synizesis (§§ 5-9). Notice that the converse use of V as a vowel does not occur in Vergil.

²For the quantity cf.

Ec. VII. 66: *Populus in fluviiis, abies in montibus altis.*

For the last syllable, see also A. 348 9; B. 364 3 *a*); G. 709 2 1; H. 581 VI. 1.

³The first syllable is long by position (*ābjete*); see foot-notes 1 and 2.

āriēs:⁴

- Aen. II. 492: Cūstodes sufferre valent; labat āriete crebro
 VII. 175: Hae sacris sedes epulis, hic āriete caeso
 XII. 706: Moenia quique imos pulsabant āriete muros

§ 2 āriētō:¹

- Aen. XI. 890: Ārietat in portas et duos obice² postes

cōnūbium, see § 3, foot-note 5.

flūviūs:

- Geo. I. 482: Flūviorū³ rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes

Harpyiae, see § 3, foot-note 5.

Lavinia, see § 3, foot-note 5.

omnia, see § 3.

pāriēs:

- Geo. IV. 297: Pārietibusque⁴ premunt artis et quattuor addunt
 Aen. II. 442: Haerent pārietibus scalae, postisque sub ipsos
 V. 589: Pārietibus textum caecis iter ancipitemque

⁴For the quantity cf.

Ec. III. 95: *Creditur; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccet*,
 and the references in foot-note 2.

¹The word having three short syllables in succession could not be used in hexameter verse without lengthening the first syllable.

²For the long *ō* in *ōbice*, see A. 347 *d*, N. 2; B. 362 5; G. 703, R. 2 N.; H. 36 4, foot-note 1.

³As if *flūvjōrūm* (trisyl.), contrast *flūvjōrūm* (quadrisyl.):

Aen. XII. 142: *Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro*.

⁴This form and scansion (four syllables) only are found in Vergil.

omnia:¹

§ 3

Geo. IV. 221: Aetherios dixere; deum namque ire per omnia²

Aen. VI. 33: Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia

Orithyia, see foot-note 5.**Paeonius:**Aen. VII. 769: Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae³

XII. 401: Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu

precantia:Aen. VII. 237: Praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia⁴**steliō:**Geo. IV. 243: Stelio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis⁵

¹The words in this section differ from those above only in having the *i* preceded by a syllable already long. The consonant force of the *i* cannot, therefore, be detected by its influence upon the preceding syllable.

²The last foot is a trochee (– ∪), not a spondee (– –). The older texts have *omnis*.

³The first syllable is usually short in Vergil as here, but see § 20.

⁴As the next line begins with a vowel, this is sometimes called an hypermeter verse, see § 30, but Vergil has no examples of hypermetrical –a.

⁵To this list some authorities would add the following words:

Cōnubium. Because in

Aen. IV. 316: *Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos*

the second vowel must be long by nature, and the second foot a dactyle (–ia cannot be scanned long, see foot-note 2), it has been supposed that it was long also in Aen. I. 73 *Conubio iungam*, III. 136 *Conubiis arvis* (Ribbeck even spells *conubis* here), VII. 96 *Ne pete conubiis*, 253 *Quantum in conubio natae*, 333 *Fama loco neu conubiis*. To scan in these places with *u* long it was necessary to get rid of the short *i* (– ∪ –) by giving it consonant force. Comparison with cognate words, however, has convinced most modern scholars that

U.

§ 4 gēnū :

Aen. V. 432: Gēnua¹ labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus
 XII. 905: Gēnua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis

tēnūis :

Geo. I. 397: Tēnuia² nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri

the second syllable is common, and hence by scanning *cōnūbi* – in these passages the *i* may preserve its vowel force.

Harpyia. This word is marked *Harpyia*, in Lewis' dictionary and Greenough's vocabulary, and the plural is marked *Harpyiae* in Harper's Classical Dictionary and in Harrington and Tolman's Mythology, and *Harpyiae* in Smith's Class. Dict. As the letters *yi* are simply the transliteration of the Greek diphthong *υι* the word should be marked *Harpyia* (as Seyffert has it) or left unmarked as other diphthongs are, and *i* is not a consonant. See

Aen. VI. 289: *Gorgonēs Harpyiaequē et forma trīcorporis umbrae.*

Orithyia. This word is marked with almost as many variations as *Harpyia*. Lewis has "*Orithyia* (quadrisyl.)," Greenough "*Orithyia*," Smith's Class. Dict. "*Orithyia*." In this word *yi* again represents the Greek diphthong *υι* and exhibits no irregularity in the two passages where it occurs:

Geo. IV. 463 (see § 26): *Atque Getae atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia.*

Aen. XII. 83: *Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia*

Lavinia. In the verse

Aen. I. 2: *Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit*

Ribbeck reads *Lavina* and so does Gütthling. Klouček retains *Lavinia*.

¹ As if *gēnova* (dissyl.), contrast *gēnūā* (trisyl., one elided):

Aen. V. 468: *Ast illum fidī aequales, genua aegra trahentem*

² As if *tēnvia*, the only possible scansion for this form in hexameter verse, as even the elision of the last syllable (cf. foot-note 1) would leave three successive short syllables (*tēnūiā*).

- Geo. II. 121: Velleraque ut foliis depectant tēnuia Seres
 180: Tēnuis³ ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis
 IV. 38: Nequiquam in tectis certatim tēnuia cera

³ As if *tēnuis* (dissyl.), contrast *tēnūisque*,

Geo. II. 349: *Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit.*

II. SYNIZESIS.

A. 347 *c* (Synaeresis¹); B. 367 *i*; G. 727; H. 608 III. (Synaeresis); Müller, p. 93; Gossrau, p. 640, § 10.

§ 5 In Greek words ending in *-eus*.²

Genitive:

- Ec. VI. 42: Cau̇caseasque refert volucris furtumque Promethėi
78: Aut ut mutatos Terėi narrauerit artus
Aen. I. 120: Iam validam Ilionėi navem, iam fortis Achȧti
VII. 249: Talibus Ilionėi dictis defixa Latinus
VIII. 383: Arma rogo genetrix nato. Te filia Nerėi
IX. 501: Ilionėi monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli
X. 764: Cum pedes incedit mediū per maxima Nerėi
XI. 262: Atrides Protėi Menelaus ad usque columnas

¹See § 1, foot-note 1.

²Of these words we may take as a type *Orpheus*, declined as follows: *Orpheus*, *Orpheos* or *Orpheĩ*, *Orpheō* or *Orpheĩ*, *Orpheu*,⁵ *Orpheu*, *Orpheō*. In Vergil the endings *-eus*, *-ei*, *-eu* and *-eō* are monosyllabic (except *Penēlēĩ*, Aen. II. 425), *-ei* and *-eō* being taken together by Synizesis, and *-eu* in the nominative and vocative being a diphthong. The following is a list of the nominatives found in the Aeneid: *Aconteus* XI. 612, *Antheus* XII. 443, *Briareus* VI. 287, *Caenus* VI. 448, *Caphereus* XI. 260, *Chloereus* XI. 768, *Cisseus* V. 537, *Idomeneus* III. 401, *Ilioneus* I. 521, *Mnestheus* V. 116, *Nereus* II. 419, *Orpheus* VI. 119, *Pentheus* IV. 469, *Phègeus* V. 263, *Rhoeteus* X. 402, *Ripheus* II. 339. The vocatives are *Crētheu* XII. 538 and *Orpheu* Geo. IV. 494. Examples of the nominatives and vocatives are omitted as showing no irregularity. For the accusative, see foot-note 5.

Aen. XI. 265: *Idomenei? Libycone habitantis litore Locros*³

Dative:

Ec. IV. 57: *Orphei Caliopea, Lino formosus Apollo*

Geo. IV. 545: *Inferias Orphei Lethaea papavera mittes*

553: *Inferias Orphei mittit lucumque revisit*

Aen. IX. 716: *Inarime Iovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo*⁴

Accusative:

§ 6

Ec. VI. 30: *Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea*

Geo. I. 279: *Coelumque Iapetumque creat saevomque Typhoea*⁵

³ Contrast the dissyllabic -*ēi*:

Aen. II. 425: *Pēnēlēi dextra divae armipotētis ad aram.*

In the verse

Aen. I. 41: *Unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Ōilei.*

Ribbeck writes *Ōili*.

⁴In the verse

Aen. V. 184: *Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.*

Ribbeck has *Mnesthi*.

⁵As Vergil does not elsewhere admit Synizesis in the case of two short vowels unless the second is long by position, it is probable that he considered the final *a* long, *Orpheā*, *Typhoeā*, and the last foot a spondee, not a trochee. This is the regular form of the accusative in Greek, but Homer has another form -*ηα* (= *ēā*), which Vergil has imitated in two verses:

Aen. I. 611: *Ilionea petit dextra laevaue Serestum*, and

III. 122: *Idomenea ducem, desertaue litora Cretae.*

A third form, in -*ēā*, is given in the grammars, and editors give the following examples from Vergil:

Ec. III. 46: *Orpheaue in medio posuit silvasque sequentis*

VI. *35: *Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto*

Aen. I. *181: *Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea siquem*

ablative :

Aen. VIII. 292: Rege sub Eurystheo fatis Iunonis iniquae

X. 129: Nec Clytio genitore minor nec fratre Menestheo

In Latin words ending in a Cretic.¹510: *Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum*IV. 288: *Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum*VI. *122: *Itque reditque viam totiens. Quid Thesea magnum*393: *Accepisse lacu nec Thesea Pirithoumque**585: *Vidi et crudelis dantem Salmonea poenas*IX. *573: *Ortigium Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus**765: *Addit Halyn comitem et confixa Phegea parma*768: *Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem**774: *Et Clytium Aeoliden et amicum Crethea Musis*775: *Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper*X. *317: *Quo licuit parvo? Nec longa Cissea durum**399: *Tum Pallas biiugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter*XI. 675: *Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chrominque*XII. 363: *Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque*561: *Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum*

It will be observed that the ending -*ēā* is not necessary in any of these examples: in all, the ending -*ēā* may be scanned as one long syllable by Synizesis as it must be in the two verses, Ec. VI. 30, and Aen. I. 279, quoted above. The objection is that in nine (marked above with an asterisk) out of the eighteen examples the resulting spondee would occur in the fifth foot (see §§ 21, 22). On the other hand it is at least very remarkable that Vergil nowhere shows that he felt the short *e* apart from the *a*, as he might have done by a verse beginning: *Mnesthea et Anthea*.

¹The cretic (-o-) may be the last three syllables of a single word (*aureā*, Aen. I. 698) or composed of two words (*unā eādem*, Aen. X. 487). The terminations most common are -*ēā*, -*ēī*, -*ēō*, -*ēīs* and -*ītis*, in some of which the final syllable may be removed by elision. Many of the shortened forms similar to these were usual even in prose (cf. *dīs* for *dītis*,

aereī:

- Aen. VII. 609: Centum aereī claudunt vectes aeternaue ferri
 XII. 541: Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aereī

alveō:

- Aen. VI. 412: Deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveō
 VII. 33: Adsuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveō
 303: Profuit? Optato conduntur Thybridis alveō
 IX. 32: Cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveō²

aureā:

§ 7

- Aen. I. 698: Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit
 VII. 190: Aurea percussum virga versumque venenis

aureis:

- Aen. I. 726: Atria; dependent lychini laquearibus aureis
 V. 352: Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis
 VIII. 553: Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis

the ending *-um* for *-ium* and *-ūm* for *-uum*, etc.), and being so printed in the texts of Vergil cause the student no difficulty. For *-um* for *-ium* cf.

Aen. XI. 887: *Exclusi ante oculos lacrumantumque ora parentum;*

For *-ūm* for *-uum* (regular when a doubled consonant precedes) cf.

Aen. VI. 653: *Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia currum.*

² Three commonly quoted examples of Synizesis are not found in the best texts. In

Geo. II. 453: *Corticibusque cavis vitiosaeque ilicis alveo*

Ribbeck has *alvo*, deriving the form from *alvus* (see Harper's Lat. Dict. s. v. II. C) instead of *alveus*. So, too, in

Geo. IV. 34: *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta*

he has *alvaria* as a derivative from the form adopted in the passage just cited. In

Aen. VII. 436: *Ore refert: 'Classis invectas Thybridis alveo*

he writes *undam* for *alveo* on very little MS. authority.

baltei :

Aen. X. 496: *Ēxanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei*

ferrei :

Aen. VI. 280: *Ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens*³

ēādem :

Aen. X. 487: *Una eademque via sanguis⁴ animusque secuntur*

ēodem :

Aen. XII. 847: *Uno eodemque tulit partu paribusque revinxit*⁵

§ 8 Words unclassified.¹**deerro :**

Ec. VII. 7: *Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Daphnim*

dehinc :

Aen. I. 131: *Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur*

256: *Oscula libavit natae dehinc talia fatur.*

VI. 678: *Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquont*

IX. 480: *Telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus implet*²

³ All late editions print the shortened form *taenis* for *taeniis* in

Aen. V. 269: *Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis.*

See foot-note 1.

⁴ For the quantity of the last syllable (*sanguis*) see § 11, foot-note 6.

⁵ To this list should, perhaps, be added *ōcreās*, Aen. VII. 634, quoted in § 22, where see foot-note 2.

¹ No account is taken here of *dein*, *deinde*, and *proinde*, which were pronounced in prose, as they are always scanned in Vergil, as of one, two and three syllables respectively.

² Notice that *dehinc* is also scanned *dēhīnc*:

Geo. III. 167: *Cervici subnecte; dēhīnc, ubi libera colla*

Aen. III. 464: *Dona dēhīnc auro graviā sectoque elephantō*

deesse :³

Geo. II. 200: Nōn liquidī gregibū^s fontē^s, nōn grāmīna dē^runt

233: Sī dē^runt, rarū^m pecorī^que et vītīb^us al^mis

Aen. VII. 262: Dīvītis ū^ber agrīⁱ Troiaē^eve opulēⁿtia dē^rit

X. 378: Dē^st iam tē^rra fugā^e: pelagū^s Troiā^mne petē^mus

reice :

Ec. III. 96: Tīt^yre, pāscentē^s a flū^mine rēⁱce capē^llas

scio :

Ec. VIII. 43: Nūⁿc scī^o, quī^d sit Amō^r. Durī^s in cō^tib^us illū^m

Aen. III. 602: Hō^c sat erī^t. Scī^o mē^e Danaī^s e clā^ssib^us unū^m⁴

So-called Internal Elision.¹

§ 9

anteo :

Aen. XII. 84: Quī^d candō^re nī^ves antēⁱrent, cū^rsib^us aū^ras

Aen. V. 722: Vī^sa dē^hīⁿc cā^elo faciēs delā^psa pā^rentis

Aen. VIII. 337: Vī^sa eā^m dictā^m: dē^hīⁿc pō^rgressus mōⁿstrat et arā^m.

For the quantity of the last syllable of *graviā* in Aen. III. 464, see § 15.

³This case occurs only in those parts of the compound where the verb begins with *e*. Ribbeck spells with but one *e*.

⁴The final *ō* of *sciō* is elided in

Aen. X. 904: Cō^rp^us hū^mo patiā^re tegi. Scī^o ā^cerba mē^orum.

¹The following examples are found in almost all our texts, Ribbeck included (except where noted), but it is more than doubtful if they are to be considered here. The Roman can scarcely have admitted Synizesis between the inseparable compound *sēmi*- and a word beginning with a vowel. It is probable that we should write and pronounce *sēmanimus* (*-mis*), *sēmihomo* and *sēmustus*. In the same way we should write *antirent* for *anteirent* (Aen. XII. 84), as well as *circueo* (Aen. XI. 761: Cī^rcūⁱt et quā^e sīt fortūⁿa faci^llī^ma, tē^mptat) for *circumeo*.

sēmianimis :

- Aen. IV. 686: Sēmianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
 X. 396: Sēmianimesque micant digiti ferrumque retractant
 404: Caedit sēmianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva
 XI. 635: Sēmianimes voluntur equi, pugna aspera surgit
 XII. 356: Sēmianimi elapsoque supervenit et pede collo

sēmihomo :

- Aen. VIII. 194: Sēmihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat

semiustus :

- Aen. III. 578: Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus
 V. 697: Implenturque super puppes, semusta madescunt
 XI. 200: Ardentis spectant socios semustaque servant²

² To this list is sometimes added *graveolens*, but the two words should be written separately:

Geo. IV. 270: *Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia centaurea.*

Aen. VI. 201: *Inde ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Averni.*

Vergil avoids the compound *circumago*, separating the parts (Geo. II. 392; Aen. I. 117) by Tmesis, see § 28.

III. LENGTHENING OF SHORT SYLLABLES IN THESIS.¹

Diastole: A. 359 *f*; B. 367 2; G. 721; H. 608 V. Gossrau, p. 638; Wagner, Vol. IV., p. 528; Müller, p. 117, § 47.

1. The Enclitic *-que*.²

§ 10

Ec. IV. 51: Terrasquē tractusque maris caelumque profundum

Geo. I. 153: Lappaequē tribolique, interque nitentia culta

164: Tribulaquē traheaque et iniquo pondere rāstri

352: Aestusquē pluviāsque et agentis frīgora ventos

371: Euriquē zephyrique tonat domus: omnia plenis

III. 385: Lappaequē tribolique absint; fuge pabula laeta

IV. 222: Terrasquē tractusque maris caelumque profundum³

¹ Authorities are not agreed upon the explanation of all the examples of Diastole exhibited in the text of Vergil, and the classification given here is to be regarded as suggestive only. It should be observed that there is a close connection between the conditions under which Diastole is found in Vergil and his use of Hiatus: cf. especially cases 3, 4 and 6 below, with the examples quoted in foot-note 1 to § 23.

² Vergil uses *-que* as a long syllable only (*a*) when a correlative *-que* follows, (*b*) in the second thesis, except Aen. IX. 767, where it occurs in the fifth, (*c*) before a word beginning with a mute and a liquid (eleven times), or a double consonant (twice) or a liquid (twice) or an *s* (twice), and (*d*) when preceded by a dactylic or spondaic word and followed by the metrical group $--\cup$ or $\cup\cup-\cup$. Some authorities think that *-que* was long in early Latin and would include these examples with those under 2, but the lengthening is beyond doubt an imitation of Greek usage.

³ Repeated from Ec. IV. 51, just quoted, see § 16, foot-note 2.

- Geo. IV. 336: Drūmoquē Xanthoquē Ligeaque Phyllodoceque
 Aen. III. 91: Līminaquē laurusque dei, totusque moveri
 IV. 146: Crētesquē Dryopēsq̄ue fremunt pictique Agathyr̄si
 VII. 186: Spīculaquē clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis
 VIII. 425: Brontesquē Steropēsq̄ue et nudus membra Pyracmon
 IX. 767: Alcandrumque Haliūmque Noēmonaquē Prytanīmque
 XII. 89: Eñsemquē clipeūmque et rubrae cornua cristae
 181: Fontisquē fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti.
 363: Chloreaquē Sybarīmque Daretaque Thersilochūmque
 443: Antheusquē Mnestheusque ruunt omnisque relictis

§ 11 2. Shortened Syllables restored to their Original Quantity.¹

Nouns and Adjectives :

- Ec. X. 69: Omnia vincit Amōr²: et nos cedamus Amori
 Aen. XI. 323: Considant, si tantus amōr, et moenia condant
 XII. 668: Et furiis agitataus amōr et conscia virtus
 XII. 422: Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis
 550: Et Messapus equum domitor et fortis Asilas
 Geo. III. 118: Aequus uterque labor, aequē iuvenemque magistri
 IV. 92: Nam duo sunt genera: hic melior insignis et ore
 Aen. VI. 768: Et Capys et Numitor et qui te nomine reddet

¹ Some of the examples under this head might be put under 6 below.

² Nouns and adjectives in *-or*, gen. *-ōris*, are scanned with long *o* in the nominative by Ennius and Plautus, as the quantity of the *ō* in the genitive would lead us to expect. By Vergil's time the *ō* had become short in the unaccented final syllable of the nominative, but the use of the ancient quantity gives to the verse a flavor of the antique. The lengthening of short syllables in *-or* occurs in Vergil only in the second, third and fourth theses.

- Aen. V. 521: O³stentans artemque patēr arcumque sonantem
 XI. 469: Cōncilium ipse patēr et magna incepta Latinus
 XII. 13: Cōngrediōr. Fer sacra, patēr, et concipe foedus
 II. 369: Luctus, ubique pavōr et plurima mortis imago
 Aen. I. 478: Per terram, et versa pulvis⁴ inscribitur hasta
 X. 487: Una eademque⁵ via sanguis⁶ animusque secuntur

Verbs:**§ 12**

- Ec. I. 38: Tityrus hinc aberāt.⁷ Ipsae te, Tityre, pinus
 Aen. V. 853: Nusquam amittebāt oculosque sub astra tenebat
 X. 383: Per medium qua spina dabāt, hastamque receptat.
 Geo. II. 211: At rudis enituit⁷ impulso vomere campus
 Aen. VII. 174: Regibus omen erāt, hoc illis curia templum
 Aen. I. 651: Pergama cum peterēt⁷ inconcessosque hymenaeos
 XII. 772: Hic hasta Aeneae stabāt, huc impetus illam
 VIII. 363: Alcides subiit, haec illum regia cepit

³ Vergil retains the original quantity as shown in the Greek πατήρ.

⁴ Ennius had used *pulvis* in hexameter verse (Aen. 286). Vergil lengthens short syllables in -s only in the second, third and fourth theses.

⁵ On the Synizesis *eadem*, see § 7.

⁶ *Sanguis* occurs in Vergil sixteen times. In twelve places the quantity of the vowel *i* cannot be determined, as it stands either at the end of the verse (Geo. II. 484; III. 221; Aen. III. 30, 33, 259; X. 452; XII. 51, 422, 905) or before a word beginning with a consonant (Aen. V. 415; VI. 835; X. 819). In three places the final syllable is short (Geo. III. 508; Aen. II. 636; V. 397). It is long here only, but it was long originally and is always so scanned by Lucretius.

⁷ It is generally agreed that the termination -at was originally long, that -et was found in the pres. ind. of the 2d conjugation and in the subjunctive of all, and -it in the present ind. of the 4th conj. and the perfect ind. of all. Vergil lengthens these syllables in -t only in the second, third and fourth theses.

Geo. IV. 137: Ille comam mollis iam tondebāt⁸ hyacinthi

Aen. I. 308: Qui teneant (nam inculta vidēt), hominesne feraene⁹

§ 13 3. Before a Greek Word.¹

Ec. VI. 53: Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho

Geo. I. 138: Pleiadās, hyadās, clarāque Lycaonis arcton

Aen. X. 720: Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus² hymenaeos

VII. 398: Sustinet ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos

XI. 69: Seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi

4. Before a Molossus (— — —) at End of Verse.³

Geo. II. 5: Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus autumnno

Aen. IX. 9: Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Evandri

⁸ Cf. also heading 3 below.

⁹ To this list some authorities, believing that the endings *-ur*, *-us* and *-it* (in the future) were anciently long, would add the examples given below in § 14 from Ec. III. 97 *erit*; Geo. III. 76 *ingreditur*; Aen. I. 668 *iactetur*; II. 411 *obruimur*; IV. 222 *adloquitur*; V. 284 *datur*; and IX. 610 *fatigamus*.

¹ Compare the Hiatus before the same words, § 24, foot-note 2.

² It is thought by some scholars that the lengthening of nominatives in *-us* from *o* stems is due in Vergil to imitation of the similar treatment of the corresponding nouns in Greek poetry.

³ Compare the cases of Hiatus in the same position: Aen. I. 617; III. 74; VII. 631; IX. 647; XI. 31. In Geo. II. 5, *gravidus* may be explained by note 1 above, but no other explanation for Aen. IX. 9, *petit* seems tenable.

⁴ This explanation (Müller's) has hardly gained general acceptance. *Invalidus* may be explained as in note 2 above, and there is some evidence for *-būs* in early Latin. To the two examples here given might be added *Euryālūs* V. 337, which is put under head 6 below.

5. When Three Short Syllables close a Word.⁴

Geo. III. 189: Invalidūs etiāque tremens, etiā inscius aevi

Aen. IV. 64: Pectoribūs inhians spirantia consulit exta

6. Before the Caesura.

§ 14

Ec. III. 97: Ipse, ubi tempus erit,¹ omnis in fonte lavabo

VII. 23: Versibus ille facit aut, si non possumus omnes

IX. 66: Desine plura, puer, et quod nunc instat agamus

Geo. III. 76: Altius ingreditur,¹ et mollia crura reponit

332: Sicubi magna Iovis antiquo robore quercus

IV. 453: Non te nullius exercent numinis irae

Aen. I. 668: Litora iactetur¹ odiis Iunonis acerbae

II. 411: Nostrorum obruimur,¹ oriturque miserrima caedes

563: Et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli

III. 112: Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris

504: Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque

IV. 222: Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur¹ ac talia mandat

V. 284: Olli serva datur, operum haut ignara Minervae

337: Emicat Euryalus,² et munere victor amici

IX. 610: Terga fatigamus hasta; nec tarda senectus

X. 433: Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget

XII. 68: Siquis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa

883: Te sine, frater, erit¹? O quae satis ima dehiscat³

¹ See foot-note 9 to § 12 for another explanation of this case.

² *Euryalus* might be explained under head 5, or by foot-note 2 to § 13.

³ Most cases of Hiatus occur before the principal Caesura, § 23, foot-note 1.

§ 15 7. Miscellaneous Examples.

- Ec. V. 68: Crāterasque duō¹ statuam tibi pinguis olivi
 Aen. III. 464: Dona dehinc² auro graviā³ sectoque elephanto
 702: Immanisque Gelā⁴ fluvii cognomine dicta
 V. 163: Litus ama et laevā⁵ stringat sine palmula cautes
 VI. 254: Pingue super⁶ oleum fundens ardentibus extis
 VIII. 98: Cum muros arcemque procū⁷ ac rara domorum
 X. 394: Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput⁷ Evandrius abstulit ensis
 XI. 111: Oratīs⁸? Equidem et vivis concedere vellem

¹So Ribbeck, but many good editors write *duōs*, considering this an error of Haplography. See Johnston's Latin Manuscripts, p. 87, § 134. So, also, in Aen. V. 163, quoted below, *laeva stringat* is corrected by most scholars (not Ribbeck) to *laevas stringat*.

²For *dehinc*, see foot-note 2 to § 8.

³No adequate explanation is as yet given for the long *-a* in an adjective of the third declension.

⁴It is thought that Vergil has here merely transliterated the Greek name with the Greek quantity of the last syllable retained.

⁵See note 1 above.

⁶So the MSS. The quantity is unexampled and editors generally emend the text. Ribbeck writes *superque*.

⁷No adequate explanation has been suggested.

⁸Müller ascribes the Diastole to the full stop after the word. Cf. the examples of Hiatus, Ec. II. 53; Aen. I. 405, quoted in § 23.

IV. SHORTENING OF LONG SYLLABLES.

Systole: A. 351 N.; B. 367 3, *a*; G. 722; H. 608 VI.

§ 16

Geo. II. 129: Mīscuēruntque¹ herbas et non innoxia verba

III. 283: Same verse.²

Aen. II. 774: Opstipui, stetēruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit

III. 48: Same verse.

¹ The ending *-ērunt* was probably originally short.

² The number of verses repeated either in whole or in large part is very great. The following examples will be helpful:

Aen. I. 30, III. 87; 73, IV. 126; 313, XII. 165; 434, Geo. IV. 167; 435, Geo. IV. 168; 530, III. 163; 531, III. 164; 532, III. 165; 533, III. 166; 571, VIII. 171; 609, Ec. V. 78; 744, III. 516.

II. 54, Ec. I. 16; 498, Geo. I. 482; 774, III. 48; 775, III. 153, VIII. 35; 792, 793, 794, VI. 700, 701, 702.

III. 471, VIII. 80.

IV. 177, X. 767; 285, 286, VIII. 20, 21; 418, Geo. I. 304; 445, 446, Geo. II. 291, 292; 482, VI. 797.

V. 143, VIII. 690; 606, IX. 2.

VI. 306, 307, 308, Geo. III. 475, 476, 477; 429, XI. 28; 438, 439, Geo. IV. 479, 480; 625, Geo. II. 43.

VII. 641, X. 163; 784, IX. 29; 804, XI. 433.

VIII. 284, XII. 215; 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, Geo. IV. 171, 172, 173, 174, 175.

IX. 104, 105, 106, X. 113, 114, 115.

X. 745, 746, XII. 309, 310.

XI. 831, XII. 952.

XII. 105, 106, Geo. III. 233, 234.

Aen. III. 681: *Constitērunt, silva alta Iovis lucusve Dianae*

X. 334: *Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quae in corpore Graium*³

³ Most examples of Diastole and Systole are due to the difficulty of fitting the regular form into the verse, or to the desire to give to the epic poem a flavor of antiquity by the introduction of archaic forms. For the same purpose Vergil used many ancient forms of nouns and verbs, of which the following are examples: Gen. in *āi* for *ae*: *aulai* Aen. III. 354; *aurai* VI. 747; *aquai* VII. 464; *pictai* IX. 26; Gen. of *dies*: *die* Geo. I. 208, *dii* Aen. I. 636. Gen. in *-ūm* for *-ōrum*: *magnanimum* Geo. IV. 476, Aen. III. 704, VI. 307; *superum* Aen. I. 4; *divom* (*o* for *u* after *v*) Aen. III. 5, VI. 125, IX. 6, X. 2, 65; *coelicolum* Aen. III. 21; *socium* Aen. V. 174; *Mac-sylum* Aen. VI. 60; *Teucrum* Aen. VIII. 513; *Dardanidum* Aen. X. 4; *Graium* Aen. X. 334; *deum* Aen. XI. 4; *familum* Aen. XI. 35; Dat. in *-ū* for *-ui*: *victu* Geo. IV. 158; *conconcubitu* Geo. IV. 198; *metu* Aen. I. 257; *curru* Aen. III. 541; *venatu* Aen. IX. 605; Abl. in *-i* for *-e*: *sorti* Geo. IV. 165; Aen. IX. 271; *classi* Aen. VIII. 11; Pronouns: *olli* for *illi* Aen. I. 254; IV. 105; V. 10, 284; VI. 321; VII. 458, 505; VIII. 94; *ollis* for *illis* VI. 730; *quis* for *quibus* Geo. I. 161; Aen. I. 195?; X. 168, 366, 435; Verbs: *-ibat* for *iēbat*: *lenibant* Aen. IV. 528; *lenibat* VI. 468; *nutribant* VII. 485; *-bat* XI. 572; *insignibat* VII. 790; *vestibat* VIII. 160; *polibant* VIII. 436; *redimibat* X. 538; Pass. Inf. in *-ier*: *inmiscerier* Geo. I. 454; *accingier* Aen. IV. 493; *dominarier* VII. 70; *defendier* VIII. 493; *admittier* IX. 231; *farier* XI. 242. Third conj. for second; *fervēre* Geo. I. 456; Aen. IV. 409; 567; VIII. 677; IX. 693, but cf. *fervet* Aen. IV. 407; *effervēre* Geo. IV. 556; *fulgēre* Aen. VI. 826; *effulgēre* VIII. 677; Peculiar forms: *ausim* Geo. II. 289; *accestis* Aen. I. 201; *extinxem* IV. 606; *extincti* IV. 682; *traxe* V. 786; *derexti* VI. 57; *faxo* IX. 154; *vixet* XI. 118; *iusso* XI. 467.

V. VARYING QUANTITY BEFORE MUTE AND LIQUID IN THE SAME WORD.

A. 347 *d*; B. 5 3, N.; G. 704; H. 578; Gossrau, p. 637.¹

Mute followed by L.

§ 17

cyclopes :

Aen. III. 647: *Lūstra domosque trahō, vastosque ab² rūpe Cŷclopas*

Aen. VI. 630: *Adceleremus' ait: 'Cŷclopum educta caminis*

duplex:

Aen. I. 93: *Ingemit, et dŷpliciŷ tendens ad ŷidera palmas*

Geo. III. 87: *At dŷplex agitur per lumbos spina, cavatque*

¹The pronunciation of syllables containing a short vowel followed by a mute with *l* or *r* was never settled by the Romans. Two pronunciations were current, depending upon the syllabification. Some persons pronounced the mute and liquid together, as *du-pli-cant* in the fifth example; by this pronunciation the two consonants took no more time than a single consonant, there was nothing to lengthen the syllable and it remained short from the nature of the vowel. Others pronounced the mute and liquid separately, taking each with the nearest vowel, as *dup-li-cat* in the sixth example; the additional time required by this pronunciation lengthened the preceding syllable. The poets took advantage of this variation to adapt such words more readily to the scheme of their verses, but the student should be careful to give in each instance the pronunciation represented by the given quantity. There is an interesting discussion of this matter by Professor Greenough in the Harvard Studies, Vol. V. (1894), p. 57.

²When the mute and liquid were in separate words (*ab rūpe* here), or in different elements of a compound word (*e. g., ab-rumpo*), they were always pronounced separately and always made position.

duplico:

Aen. VIII. 556: Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo³

Ec. II. 67: Et sol crescentis decedens duplicat umbras

recludo:

Aen. XII. 924: Exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque recludit

Geo. II. 175: Ingredior sanctos ausus recludere fontis

repleo:

Geo. II. 235: Ira loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis

Aen. XI. 140: Evandrum Evandrique domos et moenia replet

triplex:

Aen. VI. 549: Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro

X. 202: Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni

§ 18 Mute followed by R.

ager:

Aen. XI. 206: Finitimos tollunt in agros urbique remittunt

209: Certatim crebris conlucent ignibus agri

agrestis:

Aen. IX. 11: Lydorumque manum collectos armat agrestis

XI. 682: Agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis

³ For *periculō*. Such syncopated forms are common enough in prose and are freely employed by Vergil in order to adapt to his verse forms which could not otherwise be used. Here the full form would give a cretic (— ∪ —, see § 7, foot-note 1), and the syncopation gets rid of the short syllable. So *periculum* Aen. IX. 174; *gubernaclo* V. 176, 859; *oraculum* III. 143; *repostas* (—tos) III. 364; VI. 59, 655; *vincolo* (—cla) IV. 16; VII. 16; and several others.

aper:

Aen. IV. 159: Optat aprum aut fulvum descendere monte leonem
Ec. VII. 29: Saetosum caput hoc aprum tibi, Delia, parvos

Atridae:

Aen. II. 104: Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridae
415: Et gemini Atridae Dolopumque exercitus omnis

barathrum:⁴

Aen. III. 421: Obsidet, atque imo barathrum ter gurgite vastos
VIII. 245: Pallida, dis invisa, superque immane barathrum

cerebrum:

Aen. X. 416: Ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento
XI. 698: Congeminat: volnus calido rigat ora cerebro

coluber:

Aen. VII. 352: Aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae
329: Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colubris

Etruscus:

Aen. VIII. 480: Gens, bello praeclara, iugis insedit Etruscis
503: Externos optate duces: tum Etrusca resedit

feretrum:

Aen. XI. 149: Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta repostum⁵
VI. 222: Coniciunt.⁶ Pars ingenti subiere feretro

⁴ Notice that *h* between the mute and liquid does not change their influence upon the vowel.

⁵ For the form, see § 17, foot-note 3.

⁶ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 2, foot-note 6.

flagrans:

- Aen. II. 685: Nos pavidi trepidare metu crinemque flāgran̄tem
 VII. 397: Ipsa inter medias flāgran̄tem fervida pinum

integer:

- Aen. II. 638: Exiliūmque pati. Vos O, quibus intēger aevi
 Geo. IV. 302: Tūsa per intēgram solvontur viscera pellem

latebrae:

- Aen. X. 663: Tum levis haut ultra latēbras iam quaerit imago
 II. 38: Aut terebrare cavae uteri et temptare latēbras

niger:

- Geo. IV. 126: Qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus
 291: Et viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat harena

§ 19 nigrans:

- Aen.VIII. 353: Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nigran̄tem
 IX. 87: Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis

pater:

- Aen. II. 663: Gnatum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras

pharetra:

- Aen.VIII. 166: Ille mihi insignem pharētram Lyciasque sagittas
 VII. 816: Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharētram

retro:

- Aen. X. 7: Versa rētro tantumque animis certatis iniquis
 IX. 539: Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant rētroque residunt

sacer:

Aen. II. 167: Corripuere sacram effigiem manibusque cruentis
230: Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur

sacro:

Aen. X. 419: Iniecere manum Parcae telisque sacrarunt
VIII. 600: Silvano fama est veteres sacrasse Pelasgos

scaber:

Geo. II. 214: Et tofus scaber et nigris exessa chelydris
I. 495: Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila

supra:

Aen. VII. 32: In mare prorumpit. Varias circumque supraque
381: Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet inscia supra

supremus:

Aen. XI. 25: Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis
61: Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem

tenebrae:

Aen. VIII. 259: Hic cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem
IX. 425: Conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenebris

Trinacria:

Aen. III. 440: Trinacria finis Italos¹ mittere relictas
554: Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna

utrumque:

Aen. II. 61: Optulerat, fidens animi atque in utrumque paratus
V. 469: Lactantemque utroque caput crassumque cruorem

¹ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 20.

volucer:

Aen. X. 440: Turnum, qui volūcri currū mediū secat agmen

XII. 251: Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volūcres

VI. VARYING QUANTITIES IN PROPER NOUNS.¹

Asia:

§ 20

Aen. III. 1: Postquam res Āsiae Priamique² evertere gentem

VII. 701: Dant per colla modos, sonat amnis et Āsia longe

Diana:

Aen. XI. 582: Optāvere nurum: solā contenta Dīana

I. 499: Exercet Dīana choros, quam mille secutae

Eōus:

Aen. II. 417: Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus ēois

I. 489: Eōasque acies et nigri³ Memnonis arma

Italus:

Aen. III. 396: Hae autem terras Italique hanc litoris oram

VII. 643: Complerint campos acies, quibus Ītala iam tum

¹The quantity of certain syllables of proper nouns (especially Greek nouns) was not fixed by general usage, and where two or more forms were recognized the poet felt at liberty to use the one best fitted to his verse (cf. § 17, foot-note 1). Some other nouns, whose pronunciation was established by general usage, could not be brought into the verse at all, or only in certain cases. For such nouns the poets often used descriptive terms, e. g., *Alcidēs* (Aen. V. 414 and often) or *Tīrynthius* (VII. 662; VIII. 228) for the impossible *Hercūlēs*, or even boldly altered the accepted pronunciation. Of course when a change in quantity had once been made for metrical reasons, the arbitrary form might afterwards be used where no such excuse for it existed.

²For the quantity of the first syllable (regular here), see below.

³For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 18.

Lavinium:

- Aen. I. 258: Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lāvini
2: Italiā fatō profugus Lāvinaque⁴ venit

Orion:

- Aen. I. 535: Cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Ōrion
VII. 719: Saevos ubi Ōrion⁵ hibernis conditur undis

Priamus:

- Aen. II. 56: Troiaque nunc stare, Priamique arx alta maneres
III. 346: Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert

Sicanus:

- Aen. V. 24: Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicānos
I. 557: At freta Sicāniae saltem sedesque paratas

Siculus:

- Ec. II. 21: Mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae
IV. 1: Sicelides Musae, paulo maiora canamus

Sidonius:

- Aen. IV. 75: Sidōniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam
XI. 74: Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidōnia Dido

Sychaeus:

- Aen. I. 348: Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
343: Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus auri

⁴ For the more common reading *Lavinia*, see § 3, foot-note 5.

⁵ The penult of *Orion* is always long in Vergil, though common in Greek.

VII. SPONDAIC VERSES.

A. 362 *a*; B. 368 2; G. 784, N. 11; H. 610 3; Müller, p. 82.¹

- Ec. IV. 49: C̄ara deūm subolēs, magnum Iovis incrementum § 21
 V. 38: Pro molli viola, pro purpurea narcisso
 VII. 53: Stant et iuniperi² et castaneae² hirsutae
 Geo. I. 221: Ante tibi Eoae³ Atlantides⁴ abscondantur
 II. 5: Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus⁵ autumnus
 III. 276: Saxa per et scopulos et depressas convallis
 IV. 270: Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia⁶ centaurea⁷

¹Spondaic verses are comparatively rare in Vergil, thirty-two examples only being generally recognized (but see § 22, foot-note 8, below), while Catullus has a larger number in one poem about half as long as one book of the Aeneid. The more careful poets are said to have required that in such verses the fourth foot should be a dactyl, and then the last two feet were usually a single word. So far as the last two feet are concerned Vergil disregards this "rule" twelve times (Ec. V. 38; VII. 53. Geo. II. 5. Aen. I. 617; III. 12; VII. 631; VIII. 402, 679; IX. 9, 647; XI. 31; XII. 863), and has a spondee in the fourth place three times (Geo. III. 276. Aen. III. 74; VII. 634). The "rule," therefore, amounts to little in his case. These verses, moreover, show many irregularities which are indicated in the foot-notes.

² Full Hiatus, see § 23, foot-note 6.

³ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 20. For the Hiatus, § 26.

⁴ For the short *-es*, see A. 348 9; B. 365; G. 709 2 Exc. 4; H. 581, VI. 3.

⁵ For the quantity here of final *-us*, see § 13.

⁶ On *grave olentia* as separate words, see § 9, foot-note 2.

⁷ In this word the *ē* before *a* stands for a Greek diphthong.

- Geo. IV. 463: Atque Getae² atque Hebrus⁸ et Acteas Orithyia⁹
 Aen. I. 617: Tūne ille Aeneas⁷ quem Dardanio¹⁰ Anchisae
 II. 68: Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit
 III. 12: Cum sociis gnatoque penatibus et magnis dis¹¹
 74: Nereidum matri¹² et Neptuno Aegaeo¹²
 517: Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona¹³
 549: Cornua velatarum obvertimus antemnarum¹⁴
 § 22 V. 320: Proximus huic, longo set proximus intervallo
 761: Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo
 VII. 631: Ardea Crustumerique et turrigeræ¹ Antemnae
 634: Aut levis ocreas² lento ducunt argento
 VIII. 54: Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum
 167: Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam

⁸ The first syllable of *Hebrus* is always long in Vergil, although unmarked in Greenough's vocabulary and Lewis' dictionary.

⁹ For this word, see § 3, foot-note 5.

¹⁰ These two words with Hiatus are found also in Aen. IX. 647, below.

¹¹ The last four words, repeated in Aen. VIII. 679, are borrowed from Ennius.

¹² Double Hiatus as in Ec. VII. 53 above, see § 23, foot-note 6.

¹³ The penult of *Orion* is always long in Vergil, although common in Greek; for the first syllable (here long) see § 20.

¹⁴ No other verse in Vergil contains so few words. Cf. v. 517, above.

¹ Hiatus, see § 26.

² The first syllable of *ocreas* is short according to Lewis and Greenough, but may be scanned long here, in the Moretum 122, and in Juv. 6, 258, if we take the next two syllables together by Synizesis (§ 7). It is, perhaps, better to take it as long here (so the German editors) than as short (Conington), and to consider the verse as consisting of six spondees: the only one of the sort in Vergil.

- Aen. VIII. 341: Aeneadas magnos et nomine Pallanteum³
 345: Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argeleti
 402: Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro
 679: Cum patribus populoque penatibus et magnis dis
 IX. 9: Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit⁴ Evandri
 196: Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea
 241: Quaesitum Aenean⁵ et moenia Pallantea
 647: Antiquom in Buten⁵ (hic Dardanio⁶ Anchisae
 XI. 31: Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio⁶ Evandro
 659: Quales Thraeciae cum flumina Thermodontis
 XII. 83: Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia⁷
 863: Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis⁸

³ The last words are repeated from v. 54, above.

⁴ For the quantity of the last syllable of *petit*, see § 13.

⁵ For final *-ān* (*-ēn*) see A. 37; B. 22; G. 65; H. 50. Notice that the last three words are repeated from v. 196, above.

⁶ Hiatus, see § 25. Compare v. 647 with Aen. I. 617, above.

⁷ For *Orithyia* cf. Geo. IV. 463, above, and see § 3, foot-note 5.

⁸ To this list it is possible to add the nine verses marked with an asterisk in § 6, foot-note 5, but such a scanning is hardly Vergilian.

VIII. HIATUS AND SEMI-HIATUS.

A. 359 *e*; B. 366 7 *a*; G. 720, R. 1; H. 608 II. 1, 2, N. 3; Müller, p. 106, 107; Gossrau, p. 634.¹

§ 23 After a short vowel:²

Ec. II. 53: Addam cerea pruna† (honor erit huic quoque pomo

Aen. I. 405: Et vera incessu patuit dea† Ille ubi matrem

After a long vowel:

Ec. VI. 44: Clamassent, ut litus 'Hylā † Hylā '* omne sonaret³

VIII. 44: Aut Tmaros aut Rhodopē† aut extremi Garamantes

Geo. IV. 343: Atque Ephyrē† atque Opis et Asia⁴ Deïopea

¹There are about forty cases of Hiatus in Vergil and ten of Semi-hiatus. In common with most Latin poets he allows Hiatus after the principal Caesura, and he also allows it before a stop (*e. g.*, Ec. II. 53, where most editors put a semicolon after *cerea*: Aen. I. 405; IX. 291), after words having an anapaestic ending (*e. g.*, Ec. VII. 53; VIII. 44; Geo. I. 4; IV. 343) and before Greek words (*e. g.*, Ec. II. 24; Geo. III. 60; Aen. I. 617; IX. 647) and a molossus (see § 13, foot-note 3). Vergil does not, however, have Hiatus after syllables in *-m*. Hiatus is allowed by all poets after the interjections *O* and *A* (*e. g.*, Geo. II. 486; Aen. X. 18) and examples are not quoted below. In the following list Hiatus is marked by an obelisk (†) and Semi-hiatus by an asterisk (*), and the examples are arranged in order of the vowels. Notice that *u* is always elided.

²This Hiatus is found in these two verses only.

³There are in Vergil two other examples of Hiatus and Semi-hiatus in the same verse: Geo. I. 281, 437. Each case is given twice in this list.

⁴For the quantity of the first syllable (here long), see § 20.

- Aen. IV. 235: Quid struit? aut qua spe⁵ † inimica in gente moratur
 Ec. III. 6: Et sucus pecori, † et lac subducitur agnis
 63: Munera sunt, lauri † et suave rubens hyacinthus
 VII. 53:⁶ Stant et iuniperi † et castaneae † hirsutae
 VIII. 41: Ut vidi, ut perii: † ut me malus abstulit error
 X. 13: Illum etiam lauri, † etiam flere myricae
 Geo. I. 4: Sit pecori, † apibus quanta experientia parcis
 281:¹ Ter sunt conati † imponere Peliō * Ossam
 341: Tum pingues agni † et tum mollissima vina
 II. 86: Orchades et radii † et amara pausia baca
 III. 60: Aetas Lucinam iustosque pati² † hymenaeos
 155: Arcebis gravido pecori, † armentaque pasces
 Aen. III. 74:³ Nereidum matri † et Neptuno † Aegaeo
 IX. 291: Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: † audentior ibo
 X. 156: Externo commissa duci. † Aeneia puppis
 XI. 480: Causa mali tanti, † oculos deiecta decoros
 Ec. II. 24: Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo † Aracyntho
 Geo. I. 437:⁴ Glaucō † et Panopēae * et Ino Melicertae

§ 24

⁵ Hiatus is not elsewhere found after a monosyllable ending in a long vowel, except the regular Hiatus after *O* and *A* mentioned in foot-note 1, above.

⁶ There is but one other verse in Vergil, Aen. III. 74, showing double Hiatus (cf. foot-note 3, above). For the spondee in the fifth foot, see § 21.

¹ For the full and Semi-hiatus, see foot-note 3 on § 23.

² With this Hiatus before Greek words may be compared the Diastole before like words, § 13. Other examples are given below, Ec. II. 24; VI. 44; Aen. I. 617; III. 74; IX. 647; X. 156, etc.

³ See foot-note 6 on § 23.

⁴ The only hexameter verse known with Hiatus after a spondaic word. For the accompanying Semi-hiatus, see foot-note 3, § 23.

- Aen. I. 16: Pōsthabitā coluisse Samō; † hic illius arma
 617:⁵ Tūne ille Aeneas, quem Dardaniō † Anchisae
 III. 74:⁵ Nereidūm matri † et Neptunō † Aegaeo
 606: Si pereō,⁶ † hominū manibū periisse iuvabit
 § 25 IV. 667: Lamentis gemitūque et femineō¹ † ululatu
 V. 735: Cōcilia Elysiumque colo. † Huc casta Sibylla
 VII. 178: Antiqua ē caedro, † Italusque² paterque Sabinus
 226: Summovet oceano † et siquem extēta plagarum
 IX. 477: Evolat infelix et femineō¹ † ululatu
 647:⁵ Antiquom in Buten (hic Dardaniō † Anchisae
 X. 136: Inclusum buxo † aut Oricia terebintho
 141: Maëonia generose domo, † ubi pingua culta
 XII. 31: Promissam eripui genero, † arma impia sumpsi
 535: Ille ruenti Hyllo † animisque immane frementi

§ 26 After the diphthong *-ae*:

- Ec. VII. 53:¹ Stant et iuniperi † et castaneae † hirsutae
 X. 12: Ulla moram fecere, neque Aoniae² † Aganippe
 Geo. I. 221: Ante tibi Eoae † Atlantides abscondantur³

⁵ For the spondee and Hiatus in the fifth foot, cf. Ec. VII. 53, above.

⁶ The Hiatus may be due to the long pause after the thought of death, or to the anapaestic word, see foot-note 1 to § 23.

¹ Hiatus after an anapaestic ending.

² For the quantity of the first syllable of *Italus*, see § 20.

³ See foot-notes 5, § 22, 2 and 5, § 24.

¹ See above, in § 23.

² Hiatus before a Greek word or after anapaestic ending.

³ See the notes on this line in § 21.

- Geo. II. 144: Implevere; tenent oleae† armentaque laeta
 IV. 463: Atque Getae† atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia⁴
 Aen. VII. 631: Ardea Crustumerique et turrigeræ⁵ antemnae

SEMI-HIATUS.

- Ec. VI. 44: Clamassent, ut litus 'Hylā† Hylā'* omne sonaret¹ § 27
 III. 79: Et longum 'formonse, vale valē'* inquit, 'Iolla'
 Aen. VI. 507: Nomen et arma locum servant: tē,* amice, nequivi
 Ec. VIII. 108: Credimus? An qui²* amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt
 Geo. I. 281: Ter sunt conati† imponere Pelio³* Ossam¹
 Ec. II. 65: Te Corydon, Ō²* Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas
 Aen. V. 261: Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Iliō³* alto
 Geo. I. 437: Glaucō³† et Panopēae⁴* et Ino Melicertae
 IV. 461: Implerunt montis; flerunt Rhodopēiae* arces
 Aen. III. 211: Insulae* Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno

⁴ See the foot-notes on this line in § 21.

⁵ See foot-note 5, § 24; the Hiatus is after the anapaestic ending.

¹ See foot-note 3, § 23.

² Full Hiatus is regular after *O* and *A*; Semi-hiatus is found here only after these interjections. For the short final *-i* in *Alexi*, see A. 348 6; B. 365; G. 707, 4 Ex. 2; H. 581, I. 2.

³ See foot-note 4, § 24.

⁴ As *-ae* is the only diphthong admitting Hiatus, so it only admits Semi-hiatus.

IX. TMESIS.

A. 385; B. 367 7; G. 726; H. 636 V. 3.

§ 28 **Circum:**

Geo. II. 392: *Et quocumque deus circum caput egit honestum*

Aen. I. 117: *Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex*

412: *Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu*

cumque:

Aen. I. 610: *Quae me cumque vocant terrae. Sic fatus amicum*

XII. 203: *Quo res cumque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem*

hactenus:

Aen. V. 603: *Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri*

in-:

Aen. IX. 288: *Inque salutatam linquo: nox et tua testis*

X. 794: *Ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus*

inter:

Geo. II. 349: *Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit*

366: *Carpendae manibus frondes interque legendae.*

praeter:

Aen. X. 399: *Tum Pallas biiugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter*¹

¹ For the quantity of the first syllable of *biiugis*, see A. 347 *d*, N I.; B. 362 4; G. 703 R. 2; H. 576 II. 2. For *Rhoetea*, see § 6, foot-note 5, and § 22, foot-note 8.

septentrio:

Geo. III. 381: Talis hyperboreo *septem* subiecta *trioni*

super:

Aen. II. 567:² Iamque adeo *super* unus *eram* cum limina Vestae

VII. 559: Cede locis: ego, siqua *super* fortuna laborum *est*.

usque:

Aen. V. 384: Quae finis standi? *Quo* me decet *usque* teneri

² This verse is considered doubtful by Ribbeck and editors generally.

X. HYPERMETRICAL VERSES.

Synapheia: A. 359 *c* R.; B. 367, 6; G. 728; H. 608 I. N. 5.

§ 29 Syllable in *-m*:¹

Geo. I. 295: Aut dulcis musti Volcano decoquit umorem / Et

Aen. VII. 160: Iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum / Ardua

Hypermetrical *-que*:²

Geo. II. 344: Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque / Inter

443: Navigiis pinus, domibus cedrumque cupressosque / Hinc

III. 242: Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque / Et

377: Otia agunt terra congestaque robora totasque / Advolvere

Aen. I. 332: Iactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque / Erramus

448: Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque / Aere

II. 745: Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque / Aut

IV. 558: Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque / Et

629: Imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque / Haec

§ 30 V. 422: Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque / Exuit

¹ In the examples the hypermetrical syllable is italicized and followed by a vertical line and the first word of the next verse.

² Vergil is fond of ending verses with the particle *-que*. He joins it to the two closing words fifty-four times (*e. g.*, . . . *franguntque feruntque* Geo. II. 441). He has it three times in one verse twenty-eight times (*e. g.*, *Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis* Aen. I. 85), and four times in one verse five times (*e. g.*, *Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque* Aen. VI. 683).

- Aen. V. 753: *Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentisque / Exigui*
 VI. 602: *Quo super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique / Imminet*
 VII. 470: *Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque / Haec*
 VIII. 228: *Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius omnemque / Accessum*
 IX. 650: *Omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque¹ / Et*
 X. 781: *Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere caelumque / Aspicit*
 895: *Clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique / Advolat*
 XI. 609: *Substitera: subito erumpunt clamore furentisque / Exhortantur²*

¹ The last words are repeated from Aen. IV. 558, quoted above; see foot-note 2 to § 16.

² Some few other verses, formerly called hypermetrical, are now otherwise explained or emended; for Aen. VII. 237 . . . *precantia / Et*, see § 3. In Geo. II. 69, and III. 449, all modern editors alter the ancient text.

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– <i>būs</i> , diastole	13 ⁴	– <i>eō</i> , synizesis	5, 6
Caesura and diastole	14	– <i>eōdem</i> , synizesis	7
and hiatus	23 ¹	– <i>ěre</i> for <i>ěre</i>	16 ³
<i>capūt</i> , diastole	15	<i>erit</i> , diastole	14, 14 ¹
<i>casūs</i> , nom. sing., diastole	14	– <i>ěrunt</i> , systole	16, 16 ¹
Changes in text	7 ² , 7 ³ , 15 ¹ , 15 ⁶ , 30 ²	– <i>ēt</i> (– <i>āt</i> , – <i>īt</i>), diastole	12
<i>circum</i> , tmesis	28	<i>Euryalūs</i> , diastole	14
<i>circumago</i> , avoided	9 ²	– <i>eus</i> , forms of Greek nouns in,	5 ¹ , 6
<i>conūbium</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3 ⁵	<i>extinxem</i> (– <i>xti</i>)	16 ³
Cretic endings, avoided	7, 17 ³ , 20	<i>facit</i> , diastole	14
– <i>cumque</i> , tmesis	28	<i>fatigamūs</i> , diastole	14

REFERENCES ARE TO THE SECTIONS AND NOTES.

<i>faxo</i>	16 ³	<i>-it</i> in <i>erit</i> , diastole	12 ⁹ , 14
<i>ferret</i> , synizesis	7	<i>iusso</i>	16 ³
<i>fluvius</i> , <i>u</i> consonant	2 ⁷		
<i>fultus</i> , diastole	13	<i>labôr</i> , diastole	11
		<i>laevâ</i> (nom. sing.), diastole	15, 15 ¹
<i>Gelâ</i> , nom. sing.	15, 15 ¹	<i>Lavinium</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3 ⁵
Genitive, archaic forms	16 ³	Lengthening of short syllables	10-15
<i>gēnua</i> , dissyllable	4	before a Greek word	13
<i>genua</i> , trisyllable	4 ¹	before the caesura	14
<i>grave olens</i> , two words	9 ²	before a molossus	13
<i>graviâ</i> , diastole	15, 15 ³	connection with hiatus	10 ¹
<i>gravidus</i> , diastole	13	original quantity	11, 12
Greek names	20, 20 ¹	<i>-quē</i>	10
and diastole	13	unexplained examples	15
and hiatus	23 ¹ , 24 ¹		
<i>hactenus</i> , tmesis	28	<i>-m</i> , always elided	23 ¹
Haplography	15 ¹	hypermetrical	29
Hardening, see Diastole.		<i>miscuerunt</i> , systole	16
<i>Harpyiae</i> , trisyllable	3 ⁵	Mute and liquid	17-19
<i>Hēbrus</i> , <i>e</i> long in Vergil	21 ⁸		
Hiatus	23-27	<i>nemūs</i> , diastole	14
after <i>a</i> and <i>o</i>	23 ¹	<i>nullius</i> , diastole	14
allowable in Vergil	23 ¹	<i>Numitōr</i> , diastole	11
double	23 ⁶		
full and semi-hiatus	23 ³	<i>O</i> , not elided	23 ¹
semi-hiatus	27	shortened	27 ²
Hypermetrical verses	29, 30	<i>ōbicere</i> , quantity of <i>o</i>	2 ⁶
		<i>obruimūr</i> , diastole	14
<i>i</i> (<i>u</i>) consonantal	1-4	<i>ōcreās</i> or <i>ōcreās</i>	7 ⁵ , 22 ²
<i>-i</i> in Greek words	27 ²	<i>Oīlī</i> , for <i>Oīlei</i>	5 ³
<i>-i</i> for <i>-ē</i> in abl. sing.	16 ³	<i>omnia</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3
<i>iactetūr</i>	14	trochee not spondee	3 ²
<i>-ibat</i> for <i>-iebat</i>	16 ³	<i>oratis</i> , diastole	15
<i>-ier</i> , infinitive	16 ³	<i>Orion</i> , penult long	21 ¹³
<i>in-</i> , tmesis	28	<i>Orithyia</i> , <i>yi</i> diphthong	3 ⁵
Infinitive in <i>-ier</i>	16 ³	<i>Orpheus</i> , declension	5 ¹
<i>ingreditūr</i> , diastole	14		
<i>inter-</i> , tmesis	28	<i>Paeonius</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3
<i>invalidus</i> , diastole	13, 13 ³	<i>paries</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	2
<i>Iovīs</i> , diastole	14	<i>patēr</i> , diastole	11
<i>-it</i> (<i>-āt</i> , <i>-ēt</i>), diastole	12	<i>pavōr</i> , diastole	11
		<i>pectoribūs</i> , diastole	13, 13 ¹
		<i>petit</i> , diastole	13, 13 ³

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<i>Pleiadās</i> diastole	13	<i>stetērunt</i> , systole	16
<i>praeter</i> , tmesis	28	<i>super</i> , tmesis	28
<i>precantia</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3	<i>supēr</i> , diastole	15, 15 ⁶
<i>procūl</i> , diastole	15	Synaeresis	1 ¹
<i>profugūs</i> , diastole	13	Synapheia, see Hypermetrical Verses.	
<i>proinde</i> , synizesis	8 ¹	Synizesis	5, 9
Pronouns, archaic forms	16 ³	second vowel long	6 ⁵
Proper names, quantities	20	Greek words in <i>-eus</i>	5, 6
<i>puēr</i> , diastole	14	Internal elision	9
<i>pulvis</i> , diastole	11, 11 ¹	Latin cretics (<i>-v-</i>)	7
Quantity, see Diastole, Systole.		Miscellaneous words	8
<i>-ān</i> (<i>-ēn</i>)	22 ⁵	Systole	16
<i>-ēs</i> , plural	21 ³	<i>taenis</i> , for <i>taeniis</i>	7 ³
<i>-ī</i> in Greek words	27 ²	<i>tenuis</i> , <i>u</i> consonant	4
<i>-ōbicare</i>	26	<i>tēnuis</i> , trisyllable	4 ³
<i>-que</i> , hypermetrical	29, 30	<i>-ūs</i> , diastole	15
repeated in same verse	29 ²	Tmesis	28
<i>-quē</i> , diastole	10, 10 ¹	<i>traxe</i>	16 ³
<i>-quis</i> for <i>quibus</i>	16 ³	Tribrachs scanned anapaests	13, 13 ⁴
<i>rēicere</i> , quantity	8	<i>U</i> , always elided	4
Repeated verses	16 ²	consonant	23 ¹
<i>sanguis</i>	11, 11 ⁶	<i>-ū</i> , for <i>-ui</i> , dative	16 ³
<i>scīo</i> , <i>scīō</i>	8, 8 ⁴	<i>-um</i> for <i>-ium</i> , <i>-orum</i> , <i>-uum</i>	7 ¹ , 16 ³
<i>sem-</i> for <i>semi-</i> in compounds	9 ¹	<i>-ūr</i> (<i>ūs</i>), diastole	12 ⁹ , 14
<i>semianimis</i>	9	<i>-ūs</i> , <i>o</i> stems, diastole	13 ²
Semi-hiatus	27	verbs, diastole	12 ⁹ , 14
and full hiatus	23 ³	<i>-usque</i> , tmesis	28
<i>semihomo</i>	9	Verses, hypermetrical	28, 29
<i>semiustus</i>	9	repeated	16 ²
<i>senit</i> , diastole	14	spondaic	21, 22
<i>septentrio</i> , tmesis	28	of four words	21 ¹⁴
Short syllables lengthened, see Diastole.		of six spondees	22, 22 ²
Shortening of long syllables, see Systole.		<i>vixet</i>	16 ³
Spondaic verses	21, 22	<i>yi</i> , for Greek diphthong	3 ⁵
general principles	21 ¹		
<i>steliō</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3, 3 ¹		